

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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In this Age of Controversies, wherein scarce three People are of the same Mind, or if they are, perhaps two of the three want the Honesty to to own it, there be any thing so certain as scarce to admit of Dispute, 'tis this, that our Trade is the great Support of the Nation, and ought therefore to be preserv'd and defended at all Events. This is the cry of the Malecontents, *una voce*; the Tories and Whigs, tho' they jarr about other Things unite as to this, which is the more extraordinary, since the latter, who were the Close of the Reign of Queen Anne, so far influenced the Citizens of London, as to engage them to cry out, at an Election for Members. That the Administration and their Friends have the same Notions of the Trade, which in their Opinion they ought to have, the Whigs have admitted, tho' I dare say they did not mean it; for to what else does their Reasoning amount? To avoid Mistakes I will use their own Words, under Ministerial Influence; and yet this Parliament has the King to declare War against Spain in support of the Trade, and laid down such a Plan for the next Peace as will be made, as will effectually secure our Commerce. Therefore the Patriot Assertion concerning Influence being true in it, the late Parliament and the present are true Friends to Trade; but if in this they are mistaken, it certainly weakens their Authority in asserting the contrary, for the Proof of which, however, we have other Evidence, I therefore conclude, that all who have Sense enough to have any Meaning, mean to preserve the Trade; tho' about this, as about all other things, they may differ widely in their Opinions; which if they do, must take Leave to say that we are no Free People, but a Set of Men have a Right to stamp their own Opinion with such Authority; as that those who cannot swallow it ought to be reputed no Friends to Trade, and consequently Enemies to their Country.

In this Strain I have seen a Pamphlet written, which some would have us believe fell from the Pen of a Merchant, but from certain Strokes therein, I conceive it was the Work of one who deals in no other Commodity than Politics; whose Weights and Measures are the Notions of his Party, and who has nothing more in view than bringing the Balance of Power to his Side of the Question. The Pamphlet I mean bears this Title, *Hireling Artifice detected*: For with these People it is an old Maxim, that every Man is a Hireling, who is not in their Pay, and every Scribbler a Patriot and Politician who is. The Ditt of this extraordinary Performance is to prove that our Parliaments ought to be without Direction, but that of the wise Men for whom they write; and that the only Proof the Publick can receive of their being free, is their acting under the Influence of the Merchants, for whom he takes upon him to speak in Council. This is so glaring and so absurd, that I myself under a Necessity of producing his own Words, to shew that I do not misrepresent him; which at the same time prove, that a certain Set of Men are continually boasting of Liberty as at the same time the only Slaves in this Nation. In one Place he says that his Friends may be satisfied, if either House of Parliaments were to appoint such a Secret Committee as should be agreeable to the Merchants and Insurers: In plain English, such a Committee as would be directed by them; for presently after he adds, by the Advice of the Merchants, who in this Case are the Judges, proper Methods might be taken to prevent the Misfortunes in Time to come. He then proceeds to a pretty bold Censure of all the Parliaments in his present Majesty's Reign; such a Censure as I conceive could have been thought bordering upon Treason, if it had not come from a Person who it seems has a Right to say any Thing, because he set out with saying that he was the Merchants Friend. Some People may perhaps imagine, that our Parliaments have nothing to do but granting Money, and making Penal Laws for punishing those Grants; but I may venture to prophesy, that this Maxim should prevail for twenty Years to come, and seems to have done for twenty Years past; if our Parliaments should continue to leave the Care of our Trade and Navigation entirely to our Ministers, the Nation will soon have little or no Money for them to give. I cannot say this Gentleman contends only for a free Trade over Parliaments, the following Passage seems to shew he is somewhere else, and to insinuate that Priests,

ought to learn their Lessons from him or from his Masters. *It is not easy to tell what an able Negotiator may do, or what may be the Consequence of our next Convention with Spain, especially if that Convention should be the Consequence of a French Mediation, or a GERMAN Neutrality.* Again as to Parliaments, he takes upon him to decide from a Report to the House of Lords in 1708, that those who drew it were not a Sham Committee of Enquiry: So that if Reports do not please him, be it at their Peril who draw them, whether L—ds or C—s. And in the same Dictatorial Style he says, speaking of their Expectations, that a simple Address will not do. But as these are only Claims at present, and as I do not conceive that either he or the Faction who applaud his Writings are in Possession of the extravagant Powers to which they pretend, I shall proceed to combat the Argumentative Part of his Book, in order to shew that it is not reasonable they ever should; which I take to be a Point of the greatest Importance; since throughout the Whole of this extraordinary Piece the Author takes it for granted that the Landed Interest has very little Title to the Care of P—t, otherwise he would certainly have given them a joint Direction of it with the Merchants, whereas in all his Book there is not a Passage which looks that Way.

I am sorry, exceeding sorry, that I have been obliged to treat this Matter so largely, and to transcribe so many Things of a Nature altogether unfit to appear in Publick Papers; but I hope those whom it might otherwise offend will be so just as to consider, that I am under an absolute Necessity of doing it, and that I could not have vindicated the Independence of those upon whom the Nation's Freedom absolutely depends, but by producing these Passages, absurd, arrogant, and offensive as they are. The same Reason that excuses a Divine for transcribing Hereby, a Lawyer for repeating Treasons, or a Physician for explaining the Force of Poisons, will justify me.

There cannot be a greater Fallacy than that which runs throughout the Whole of this Piece; viz. That unless we have gained by this War, it has been ill managed. In order to have supported this Position, the Author ought to have shewn by what Foreign War we were ever Gainers, which I believe is scarce in his Power. I will cite the Words of an excellent Author as to those Times of which we might form the greatest Expectations, together with the Authorities he produces in support of his Assertion. The Times I mean are those of Queen Elizabeth, and the Passage I refer to, runs thus: 'As for the imaginary Profit grown by the many rich Spoils at Sea, and Attempts in Spain, it may be well cast up by two Examples of our best Fortunes. The Journey of Calce defrayed not the Charge to her Majesty by 64000 l. ||; and our Times of most Advantage by Prizes between Anno 30 and 34 of the Queen, wherein we received but 64044 l. defray'd not the Charge of her Navy, arising in the same Years to 275761 l. £s.' With me this amounts to a convincing Proof, that in the Sense this Gentleman takes it, we never were Gainers by a Foreign War; and if he has any Mind to contest this Point, I will undertake to make it good, not only against him, but against all the Reasoners and Computers of his Party.

The Intent of the present War, as far as I can understand it from the best Authorities, viz. the Advice or Addresses of the House of Commons, and the King's Declarations, was the compelling Spain to do that by Force which in Equity we had a Right to from Treaties, and which we cannot be safe without. Now, in my Judgment, whatever conduces to this End is profitable to us; and therefore, notwithstanding all this Writer has said, I must still think, that the Plundering Port Plata; the Demolishing Porto Bello, the Sacking Fort Chagre, the Laying open the Harbour of Carthagena, are profitable to Great Britain in the same Proportion in which they are detrimental to the Spaniards; and I am induced to think so, because the Spaniards, if they have any Feeling, must, by these Losses, be made so much the more ready to comply with our Desires, which is the great Design of the War, at least the great Design of the Government; for I suppose Nobody doubts, that different Parties contributed to the War with very different Designs.

I ought now to proceed to the fairest Method of comparing our Progress in this War, or, in other Words, the likeliest Way of judging how far we have advanc'd in

\* Hireling Artifice detected, p. 41, 42. † P. 60.  
‡ P. 64. § As appears by an Account stated by Lord Burleigh.  
¶ This is taken from the Account of J. Hawkins, Treasurer of the Navy.

the End originally intended by our breaking with Spain; but this Author, who loves to perplex Matters, has thrown an Objection in my Way; he will needs compare this War with the last General War, which I own I should never have thought of, nor do I apprehend that what he has said upon the Subject is at all to the Purpose. He says it down as a thing clear, that because in that War we had to do with France and Spain, therefore we ought to have then lost many more Ships than now. But has he shewn the contrary of this? Nothing like it. He then says, that Spain is a despicable Power: And is it any Proof that she is not so, that her whole Efforts have been made in a pyrrical Way? If France were engaged in the War, the Subjects of France would have something else to do than to let themselves out for Hire to the Pilferers of Spain; for it is not pretended that they have done us any Hurt in a National Way, they have never thought much less taken our Men of War. But the Loss of our Merchant-ships is very great. It is so, and that Loss is much to be deplored, but as to any Argument that may be form'd of its being in the same Proportion as Three to Four in respect to the late War, I think it cannot be conclusive for this plain Reason, because our Ships are greatly increas'd in Number, and consequently we may lose Three-fourths of the Number we then lost, tho' less Care was then taken than now. In the late War we were not engag'd alone, the Dutch suffer'd as well as we; and as to the Maritime Power of Spain in those Days, it was so very low that we might be properly said to contend only with one Enemy. But I wave this and whatever might be said farther upon this Subject from the Number of Privateers upon our Coast, which, even from the Authority they cite, appears to have been incomparably greater than any thing we have heard of, of late; all this I say I wave, because till we know what Proportion the Ships then employ'd in Trade bear to the Ships employ'd now, we can only reason at random, and run into Mistakes on both Sides.

The only natural Method of enquiring as to the Conduct of the present War I take to be this: We ought first, to examine what Pains have been taken so to prejudice Spain as to oblige her to think of putting an End to the War by such a Peace as we may be satisfied with; and secondly, we ought to make such a Search into our own Losses as may enable us to discover, whether they are the inevitable Consequence of a War undertaken under the Circumstances we were in when we undertook this, or whether they have been heighten'd thro' any Mismanagements whatsoever? As to the first, I think it is clear, that if ever any Nation suffer'd severely from a War, Spain has suffer'd from that which is now carrying on. Her Treasure in the Indies has not only remain'd there from the Beginning of it, but a Stop has been also put to that very Commerce by which she acquires a Right to it; so that the Government cannot but be exceedingly distressed by the Consequences of this War, even when it shall be at an End. These are certainly very great Evils, and such as no considerate Administration can fail either in feeling or foreseeing. Besides, her Ports have been block'd up at home, her Subjects have been in a manner imprison'd, the very Want of all other Employment has fill'd her Privateers, and the very Distresses of our Enemies have been one Cause of their distressing us. In short, in America their Condition is desperate, their own ill Management has almost depriv'd them of Food, as our Fleets have cut off their Trade. In Europe, what their Court undertakes is the Effect of their despotical Government; for as to the State of the People, it is low and miserable to the last Degree, if we can depend on the Letters that have been taken in their Ships, or on the Reports which we receive from Foreign Nations. All the rest of Europe consider Spain as undone by the present War, she appears in another Light here alone, and here only to the Malecontents, her last, her firmest Allies, who drew her into the War by their Murmurs, and who have been the Cause of that Obstinacy they have shewn in continuing it, by a like Obstinacy of their own. As to the Losses we have suffer'd, the Writer I have to do with says they will be the Subject of a Parliamentary Enquiry, and therefore till that is over, which must furnish us with the proper Lights, I think it had better be forborn.

But certainly they are wretchedly mistaken who suppose that this Pamphlet was written with a View to promote such an Enquiry in a fair and candid Sense, and in order to a National Purpose; the contrary thereof appears plainly from the very first Paragraph, which I must therefore beg leave to transcribe. 'Of all National Misfortunes one of the most terrible is, to be govern'd by Men who not only plunder the Property, but in the Understanding of the People. Can a free People

\* Hireling Artifice detected, p. 33. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.



Can a brave People bear such Treatment? If they do, they have no Pretence to Freedom; what is still worse, they have no Pretence to Courage. They are not only Slaves, but cowardly Slaves. It is a Misfortune to be oppress'd! It is a Misfortune to have our Properties exposed to foreign or domestick Plunderers! But it is an unsufferable Provocation to find those that oppress and expose us, endeavouring to justify themselves by an Imposition upon our Understanding. This is not either more or less than *Beating to Arms*, and spurring as far as possible the People to Rebellion: For what Sense, what Meaning can this Paragraph have if it be not this: Gentlemen, your Governors have robb'd you of your Wealth, and now they intend to deprive you of your Senses; if therefore you have any Brains left, shew it by knocking out theirs? A most extraordinary Preface to a Pamphlet written for the Service of the Merchants! And therefore I think I have good Reason to conclude, as I did at the Beginning, that this is a mere Pretence, and that it would be inexcusable in any Man to attempt to make the Merchants answerable for such a Heap of wrong-headed, malicious Absurdities, thrown together with no other View than to mislead unwary Readers, and to serve the wicked Purposes of a cruel and ambitious Faction, who are as treacherous and vindictive in their Nature as they are boisterous and assuming in their Behaviour.

The present War was entered into by the Advice of Parliament, for the Benefit of Trade; the Parliament are the only proper Judges how it has been conducted; and therefore, to condemn such as the Parliament have not yet heard, is inconsistent with Reason, Decency, and our Constitution; and to assert this, instead of inducing a Suspicion that a Man writes thro' Prejudice or for Hire, it is the clearest Proof that he is, and means to be free.

#### HOME PORTS.

**Liverpool, Jan. 3.** Arrived the Francis, Davidson, from Barbados. The Lydia and Ann, Murgatroyd, from Stockholm for this Place, is lost in Scotland. This Day arriv'd a Vessel from Dublin, who brings Advice, that his Majesty's Ship the Superb, of 60 Guns, Capt. Harvey, dispatch'd from Admiral Vernon the 4th Novem. was arriv'd the 25th December at Kinfae, having taken off of Bermuda: the Constant of Teneriff, commanded by Francis Xavier Castilios, Burthen 400 Tons, 24 Carriage and 36 Swivel Guns, laden with Cocoa, Money, and other Goods to the Value of 200,000 Pounds, bound from the Caraccas to Old Spain.

**Bristol, Jan. 4.** This Day arriv'd the William, Ball, from New England in six Weeks; the William, McNeal, and the Sarah and Elizabeth, Breeding, are both arriv'd at New England from hence.

**Monmouth, Jan. 2.** On Thursday Night we had a violent Storm, in which were shipwreck'd the Charm-ing Widow, Macnamara, of Dublin, laden with Pilchards for Leghorn; a Dutch Ship laden with ditto, but her Name or Master I can't learn; and the John and Mary, Pisco, in Ballast from Truro for Swansey. The Men of the three Ships were all preserv'd. Came in the William and Elizabeth, Parker, from Bury for Chert-burgh; the Lively, Coleman, from Tenby; and the James, Major, from Southampton for Dublin.

**Plymouth, Jan. 3.** Yesterday sail'd to the Eastward the Success Fireship, also the Young Samuel, Hays, from London for Dublin; and the Mary, Hafwell, for Maryland.

The Ann, Berry, from Cork for Monferrat with Pro-visions, is just now drove in here, as the Master says, by a Spanish Privateer. He also says, that he came out of Cork the 24th ult. and affirms that there came into Kinfae a Ship from Admiral Vernon which took in her Passage and brought in with her a Spanish Ship worth 200,000 l.

**Poole, Jan. 4.** Sailed the William and Betty, Button, and the John and Mary, Rose, for London. Arrived the Loyalty, Cleaves, the Two Brothers, Hornsby, both from Newfoundland, and the Swift, Bowne, from Oporto.

Capt. Cleaves informs me, that the Hon. Capt. Harvey, in his Majesty's Ship the Superb, hath brought into Kinfae a Spanish Prize laden with Cocoa and Dollars, Value 200,000 l.

**Dover, Jan. 5.** Wind W. by N. Arriv'd the Concord, Hill, from Oporto for Hull; the Sea-horse, Thompson, from Virginia; the Philip, Butler, from St. Kitts; the —, Pate, from Dartmouth; three Dutch Guiney-men, for Middleburgh; and the Stubbington, Maugier, from Leghorn, who I hear saw Admiral Haddock with 18 "Sail of Ships off of Malaga, 18 Days since."

**Deal, Jan. 5.** Wind W. by N. Put back the Lovely Betty, Wane, the Jenny, Staples, both for Jamaica; the Sheldon, Marshall, and the Vernon, Bills, both for Cork; the Montferat Merchant, Fergus, for Antigua; the Har-pooner, Haydon, for Madeira; the Britannia, Hutchinson, the Priscilla, Carter, and the Lusitania, Grosvenor, all for Barbados. Came down and sail'd thro', the London, Pi-pon, for Madeira. Arriv'd the Cape Coast, Glenn, from Africa.

**Gravesend, Jan. 5.** Pass'd by the Antelope, Morris, and the Algarve, Olding, from Faro.

At Leghorn, the Jenny Pink, Oak, from Falmouth. At Falmouth, the Cleve Tin-ship, Rice, from London. At Portsmouth, the Bonetta, Chamberlain, from Oporto.

#### LONDON, January 7.

On Thursday last dy'd at Newcastle upon Tyne, in the 72d Year of his Age, Francis Bolton, Esq; formerly High Sheriff of the City of York.

Yesterday being Twelfth Day, his Majesty, the Duke, and the Princesses, went in State to the Chapel Royal, and assisted at Divine Service. During the Offertory his Majesty advanc'd to the Altar, and according to the ancient Custom of the Kings of England, offer'd three Purfes fill'd with Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, in Commemoration of the Presents made by the Eastern Magi.

At Noon there was a Court, when the Knights of the several Orders appeared in their Collars. In the Evening his Majesty, the Duke, and the Princesses, with several of the Nobility, play'd at Hazard; after which there was a Ball for the Quality in the Anti-chamber.

On Monday last died after a long Illness Mrs. Snow, Wife to Mr. Snow a very eminent Sadler in Coleman-street.

This Day begins the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

High Water this Day	3	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	3	01 59	00 00

Bank Stock, 135 1-8th. India, 159 3-4ths. South Sea, 103 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 111 5-8ths. New ditto, 111 1-half. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 89 1-4th. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 31. 19 s. to 4 l. Premium. Bank Circulation, 31. Premium. Salt Talties, Nothing done. English Copper, 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 113. Equivalent, 112.

#### Admiralty Office, January 6, 1741.

**MY** Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Petty Officers and Foremastmen of his Majesty's Ship the Sunderland to be removed into the Duke at Spithead; and the Petty Officers and Foremastmen of the Colchester to be removed into the Cambridge, at the same Place; and the Leave of Absence which has been given to the said Men being extended by their Lordships to Saturday the 16th Instant, it is their Lordships first Direction, that the said Petty Officers and Foremastmen do then immediately repair to Spithead on board the Ships they are ordered to be removed into, on pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being apprehend'd, and tried as Deserters.

If the said Men apply to the Navy Board, they will be allowed Conduct Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding to Portsmouth; and they will be paid their Wages for the Sunderland and Colchester, and also Two Months Wages Advance, before the Ships they will serve in proceed to Sea.

Tho. Corbett.

#### Admiralty-Office, January 6, 1741.

**HIS** Majesty's Ship the Prince's Carolina, which is fitting for the Sea at Plymouth, being now out of the Dock, and wanted on immediate Service; It is the Direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Men belonging to her, who are absent from their Duty, do immediately repair on board the said Ship, on pain of Loss of their Wages, and of being taken up and tried for Desertion. And their Lordships are pleased to let the said Men know, that they shall not be turned over into any other Ship; and that they shall be paid the Wages due to them to the 30th of June last, before they proceed to Sea.

Tho. Corbett.

#### Admiralty Office, December 31, 1741.

**HIS** Majesty's Ship the Advice, which is fitting for the Sea, being got to the Nose, it is the Direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that all the Seamen turned over into the said Ship from the Windsor, Al-borough, and Eleanor Fireship, do immediately repair on board to their Duty, on pain of Loss of their Wages, and being taken up and tried as Deserters. If the said Men apply to the Regulating Captains at their Office in Mark-ane, they will send them in Tenders down to their Ship, with their Chests and Bedding.

Tho. Corbett.

**W**HEREAS JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round (ag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absent himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

**W**HEREAS a Servant-man was tricked in Smithfield, on Friday last the first instant, of Strong, Dark Bay, Cropt Gelding, about fourteen Hands, a Half high, eight Years old, Thick headed, his Main in his Near Side, some White on the Footlock of his Off before, and some White Spots on the Outside of his Off behind, his Tail cut Hunter Fashion, and several White Hairs in it.

Whoever will bring the said Horse to Samuel Willis, Coach factor, living in the Grange Walk, Southwark, shall receive Two Guineas Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

#### In February next will be published,

**THE First Yearly Number of CONCERTO'S.**  
(Compos'd by Mr. CHARLES AVISON, of Newcastle upon Tyne.)

Containing one for the Harpsichord or Organ, the other Violins, &c.

The Price of those that do not subscribe will be Four Shillings; and Subscribers at 2 s. 6 d. will be taken in by Mr. Benj. Cooke in New-street Covent-garden, and Mr. Walmsley in Piccadilly.

N. B. As in the Course of this Work there will be Compo-sitions for a Harpsichord, Violoncello, German Flute, &c. The will consist of Eight Parts, and those for Violins of Seven.

#### This Day is Published,

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who was taken out of a Seraglio at Constantinople, and brought to Paris by a late Ambassador at the Ottoman Port: Interspersed with the surprising Adventures of several other Slaves.

By ABBOT PROVOST.

Almoner to his Serene Highness the Prince of Conti. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane.

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BY  
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Translated from the French.

The Translation of the PRINCE, included in this Examination is made from the Italian Edition of 1550, which is rendered more complete and correct than any other that is extant; and the Quotations from Tacitus, Paterculus, Cicero, &c. are render'd into English.

Printed for T. WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon between the Two Temple Gates, in Fleet-street.

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(By the EDITOR of the TWO FIRST OF

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